VERY BUSY DAY FOR THE COURT

Judge Morse's Role Assumed by Judge Armstrong Yesterday.

HUSBAND DIVORCED

Others Appear at Matinee to Answer For Failure to Pay Alimony As Ordered.

Judge George G. Armstrong held a strenuous session of the divorce court for an hour and a half yesterday afterneon, Judge Morse, who usually presides at the divorce matinees, having gone out of the city temporarily to inspect some alleged infractions of the game law.

"Red" Robinson, head of a local mes senger service, was before the court to show why he had not contributed \$25 per month for the support of his divorced wife, Beatrice Robinson, and his child. Robinson soon after the divorce child. Robinson soon after the divorce was granted, three months ago, "skipped" to California. Salt Lake was too alluring however, and he "skipped" back again. Upon his arrival he was taken into custody by an officer and made his appearance in court at the instance of his divorced wife, who had waste been expelled that business had senger boy explained that business had fallen off considerably since the sheriff not received the alimony. The mes-closed the "cribs" and that times were hard on messenger row. He said, however, that he had contributed \$20 per month for the support of the child, and that was about his limit. Inasmuch as that was about his limit. Indistinct as the order requiring Robinson to pay \$25 per month had been made by Judge Ritchie, the matter was passed up to Judge Ritchie for disposition.

JONES FELT INJURED.

Benjamin Jones came into court to tell why he had not paid \$50 attorney's fee assessed against him at the time of a divorce decree to his wife on Sept. 14, a divorce decree to his wife on Sept. 14, in a state of intoxication. He assumed a high and mighty air when the court asked him for an explanation. The court asked him if he had been drinking, to which Jones returned with an air of injured innocence, an emphatic "No, sir." The aroma of the surrounding atmosphere, however, did not bear Jones out in his denial. Pretty soon the judge asked him some more questions, and Jones, assuming a friendly attitude, wafted a wink at the court. The patience of his honor was sorely tried, and he ordered the balliff to turn Jones over to the county officers for a period of rest within the confines of the county Jali until Monday, when he will have another interview with the judge, and if he is good may get out in time to vote.

SIX TIMES DIVORCED. a state of intoxication. He assumed

SIX TIMES DIVORCED.

Divorced six times is the record of Charles Jones, 63 years old. His latest lamented spouse, Margaret M. Smith, was awarded a decree of separation from Charles only six months ago on the ground of non-support. She was also given an order for \$15 per month allmony, and it appears that Charles has failed to live up to the order. He told the court that he would willingly pay the money if he could, but his gray hairs and tottering form were no recommendation for him in securing employment, and in his business of bookkeeping and accounting he had been able to earn scarcely a living for himself. He made one payment in July, he claimed, but in August he only earned \$11, and in September nothing, and in October nothing. He respectfully represented that, being unable to secure employment by which he could earn money to pay, he was unable to pay. The court accepted his explanation and discharged him. Mr. Smith then retired to a seat beside his wife in the rear of the court room, and the two conversed earnestly together for a few moments, and then left the room together.

TATE CASE UP.

After the airinug of the troubles of the Smiths and Joneses, those of the Tates held the boards. Milton H. the Smiths and Joneses, those of the Tates held the boards. Milton H. Tate and Elizabeth Tate were husband and wife. They quarreled. A divorce followed, including an order that Milton pay Elizabeth \$35 per month allmony. Milton failed to "come through" with the coin, and was cited for contempt of court. He had been working for the Boston Consolidated smelter at Carfield at \$100 per month, but quit his job, saying he knew he would be discharged anyway as a result of his entanglement. He claimed he was unable to work, being very sick with acute indigestion. He said he had \$1.50 coming from the Boston Con., and an order was issued in favor of his wife for this amount, and the matter was held in abeyance until a statement could be secured from the smelter company of his account with them.

DAVIS TROUBLES TRIED.

DAVIS TROUBLES TRIED. Martha J. Davis, who instituted suit Martha J. Davis, who instituted suit against her husband, Myron W. Davis, on the ground of extreme crueity and habitual drunkenness, said not a word about any alimony settlement when her case came up in court yesterday. Neither did she mention anything about her husband's connection with the raid on Commercial street recently, when Davis was found in company with a number of colored women of the street

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PERUNA A TONIC OF GREAT USEFULNESS.



HON. R. S. THARIN. Hon. R. S. Tharin, Attorney at Law and counsel for Anti-Trust League, writes from Pennsylvania Ave., N. W.,

Washington, D. C., as follows: "Having used Peruna for catarrhal disorders, I am able to testify to its great remedial excellence and do not hesitate to give it my emphatic endorsement and earnest recommendation to all persons affected by that disorder. It is also a tonic of great usefulness."

Mr. T. Barnecott, West Aylmer, Ontario, Can., writes: "Last winter I was ill with pneumonia after having la grippe. I took Peruna for two months, when I became quite well. I also induced a young lady, who was all run down and confined to the house, to take Peruna, and after taking Peruna for three months she is able to follow her trade of tailoring. I can recommend Peruna for all such who are ill and require a tonic."

Pe-ru-na Tablets.

Some people prefer to take tablets, rather than to take medicine in a fluid form. Such people can obtain Peruna tablets, which represent the solid medicinal ingredients of Peruna. Each tablet is equivalent to one average dose of Peruna.

nd vigorously cursed the officers for their interference with his pastime. The only thing Mrs. Davis told about was her husband's habit of coming home very late at night in a drunken condition and ordering her out of the house. She said, however, that she only left the house upon four such occasions, which was not so bad as it might have been. The decree was

HARRINGTON PLEADS POVERTY. Denis Harrington appeared before the Denis Harrington appeared before the court to explain why he had not paid his wife, Addie T. Harrington, alimony as per the order of the court. Harrington said he had no money and could not pay. He said he had his leg broken not long ago, and was unable to earn anything for quite a while Mrs. Harrington's complaint alleged that Harrington was you living with that Harrington was now living with another woman. The attorney for Mr. Harrington said he would soon file a cross complaint charging his wife with a serious offense. The contempt proceedings were continued by order of the court

ourt.
Annie P. Meyer was granted a divorce from John P. Meyer on the ground of desertion. The marriage was solemnized at Kearney, Neb., Nov. 1, 1893. The decree carried no allmony, but it is understood that a money settlement

understood that a money settlement was had out of court.

Oscar Lindberg was the only husband applying for divorce, and he got it at the hands of the court. He charged his wife, Dorothy Lindberg, whom he married in New York in 1906, with desertion. He proved to the satisfaction of the court that his wife is leading a fast life, and his request for separation was granted. separation was granted.

William J. Cooper has brought suit in the Third district court to com-pel the payment of a judgment for \$10,031.60 against the Utah Light & \$10,031.60 against the Utah Light & Power company for injuries received while in the employ of the company January 20, 1903. The suit was directed against the stockholders of the Utah Light & Power company, which subsequently transferred its stock to the Utah Light & Power company. The suit was brought in Judge Lewis' division of the district court for \$15-000, and on January 24, 1907, the jury brought in a verdict for plaintiff for \$10,031.60 Cooper asks interest at the rate of \$ per cent in addition to the amount of the judgement.

MUST CARE FOR CHILDREN.

James Miralda, an Italian, was before Judge Gowans of the juvenile court Wednesday afternoon to explain why he had not obeyed an order of the court had not obeyed an order of the court made some time ago to provide \$5 per month for the support of his 12-year-old daughter Mary. The man feigned ignorance of the order and pretended to be unable to understand or speak English. The girl is a bright little thing, but has been sorely neglected by her father, who has allowed her to run at loose ends and seems entirely lacking in any sense of responsibility concerning any sense of responsibility concerning the welfare of his daughter. During the interview in the juvenile court, the little girl acted as interpreter between the judge and her father, and conveyed to her delinquent parent the order of the court to contribute \$10 per month to the girl's support in the future. Mrs. Kirk has had charge of the girl for some time, and is willing to take care of her provided the father contributes something toward his child's keep.

LAND FRAUD ALLEGED.

C. D. Harding Brings Suit Against William Cederlof.

For alleged fraudulent representa-tion as to the boundary line surround-ing a certain tract of land situated in the southeast quarter of section 6. township 1 south of range 2 east of the Sait Lake meridian, and containing 159.37 acres of land, more or less, by William Cederlof, suit for \$2,000 dam-159.37 acres of land, more or less, by William Cederlof, suit for \$2,000 damages was this morning filed in the Third district court by C. D. Harding. The complaint alleges that prior to the purchase of the tract described by plaintiff from defendant, the description given of the boundaries of the land were believed by plaintiff, but after purchasing the land for a consideration of \$5,000, plaintiff discovered that the true northern boundary line of the tract was located a distance from one to 70 feet away from a roadway which had been represented by the defendant as adjoining the northern boundary of the land purchased by the plaintiff, and in consequence plaintiff is unable to reach the said roadway over his own land, as he was led to believe he could do. He therefore asks for \$2,000 damages from defendant, claiming the value of the land purchased was that much less than the price paid, on account of the unaccessibility of the roadway.

SUES UNION PACIFIC.

238 Main St.

"It never rains, but it pours," said an attache of the Federal court this morning as papers of damage suits

ogainst railroad companies piled up. Fred Bunker of Wyoming has filed a suit against the Union Pacific Railroad Fred Bunker of Wyoming has filed a suit against the Union Pacific Ratifood company for \$30,000 for damages received through alleged carelessness and negligence on the part of the defendant ecoporation. Mr. Bunker explains he was a brakeman on and about Aug. 21, 1908, and on the date was employed by the Union Pacific. At Thayer Junction he was worinky on a switching train, when, through the alleged absence of a footboard along the engine he slipped and fell to the ground. The engine was moving at a rate of speed of approximately three miles an hour. Because the brakes on the engine were not in good condition, the complain continues, the engineer could not stop his locomotive, even after he had been signaled to do so by those who saw Bunker's fall. As a result the plaintiff was dragged, bruised and cut, and his arm so badly mangled that amputation had to foliow. At the time of the accident he was capable of earning from \$115 to \$125 a month, but since and for the rest of his life will be unable to follow his vocation. Hence he asks \$30,000. The company has filed a demurrer and requests a dismissal on the ground that the facts do not constitute sufficient cause for action.

COURT NOTES.

Brigham Clegg has been appointed guardian ad litem of Bernard Wallen-stein by Judge Morse, to look after his interests during the pendency of the suit of Helena Wallenstein for divorce. In her complaint Mrs. Wallenstein al-leges her husband is incurably insane, and has been confined in the California state mental hospital for five years

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administrator of the estate of the late Robert W. Brown whose estate is valued at \$546.32. The petition will re-ceive a hearing Nov. 14.

Mary Corbitt has filed an action for divorce against her husband, Nephi M. Corblit, charging desertion and failure to provide. They were married in Salt Lake City, March 26, 1902, and have two Ann Brown has filed a petition with the probate court to have Zion's Savings Bank & Trust company appointed children. Mrs. Corbitt asks for divorce, custody of the children and such sum as permanent allmony as the court shall deem reasonable.

When a Woman Tags You, You Are It For a Dime.

One week from today, Nov. 7, will be 'tag'' day in Salt Lake. For several weeks past the single word has appeared in the daily papers and has caused curiosity as to what it really signified. Now the secret is out, and announcement is made that when a person shall be approached on the day indicated and the word tag is pronounced, the accoster, instead of retreating with crossed fingers, as child-

treating with crossed fingers, as children playing the game are wont to do, will pin a badge upon the victim and for the courtesy the latter will be asked to pay at least 10 cents.

The "tag" scheme of collecting money for charitable purposes is somewhat of a fad throughout the country just now. It has been carried on most successfully in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Boise. In the second named city a children's hospital will be built with means thus acquired, while in Boise a Children's Home Finding society will be provided for in like manner to aid homeless children.

The object of "tag" day in Salt Lake is the securing of means to build a nome for the Young Women's Christian association. At present the society is association. At present the society is housed in rented quarters, and very inadequate ones, too. It is the opinion of women interested in the organiza-

tion that if the matter can be prperly brought to the notice of the public, means will be forthcoming as a nu-

means will be forthcoming as a nucleus to the scheme of providing a home for young women.

The date first appointed as local "tag" day was to have been today, but owing to the nearness of election it was deemed advisable to fix another day. Thousands of badges have been printed and armed with those women day. Thousands of badges have been printed, and armed with these, women, old and young, will make a canvass of the city, and lucky, in a way will be he who escapes being "tagged." The word lucky is used with a proviso, as the women in charge of the movement are sof the opinion that those who are "caught" and contribute to the contents of the sealed box carried by the fair "tagger," will be more fortunate and happy than those who are missed or who try to evade being "tagged." Following are the officers and members of the advisory board of the Y. W. C. of the advisory board of the Y. W. C.

A.:

Mrs. E. B. Critchlow, president; Mrs. George R. Hancock, vice president; Mrs. C. E. Marks, secretary, Mrs. M. A. Caffall, treasurer; Mrs. J. R. Bowdle, Mrs. L. M. Bailey, Mrs. T. B. Beatty, Mrs. Lafayette Hanchette, Mrs. A. T. Moon, Mrs. Chas. G. Plummer, Mrs. Peter Simpkin, Mrs. C. G. McNitt, Mrs. O. G. Honnold, Mrs. Florence K. Woodruff, Mrs. Russel L. Tracy.

Temperance Workers to Meet Sunday to Discuss Issue.

The Young People's Christian Union | Utah, co-operate with the American of Salt Lake City has taken a positive stand against the liquor interests of the state. The union consists of about 400 members of the young people's or-ganizations of the various churches of the city and has standing behind and supporting it a very large membership of all the churches of different dendan-inations. This union is not only standing in resolution against the

liquor interests, but is also actively engaged in work against them.

According to a statement signed by the secretary of the union, O. Rowland Mumford, the following resolution was according to the according to the state of the secretary of the union, or secretary of the secre passed by g unanimous vote in the meeting of the executive board, Oct.

"Resolved: That the Young People's Christian Union of Salt Lake City, I

Anti-Saloon League of Utah, in its work of abolishing the liquor traffic in the state of Utah, and, do what it can at the coming legislature to secure advance temeprance legislation." As a part of its work toward this

As a part of its work toward this end a large mass meeting will be held next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the auditorium of the First Congregational church. There will be a number of prominent men who will speak in this meeting; among them several candidates of different political parties for election to the legislature. Also for election to the legislature. Also two or three of the ministers of the city will speak, and the committee expects to have some special music for the occasion. The meeting will be pre-sided over by the secretary of the Young People's Christian Union.

Governor Cutler Discusses State Constitution Amendments

DITOR Deseret Evening News-In the heat and excitement of the campaign and the advocacy of the various candidates and the principles on which they ask for the support of the people, we should not lose sight of the three important amendments to the state constitution to

amendments to the state constitution to be voted on in the coming election. I believe they should all be adopted; and I willingly comply with your request to give some of the reasons for their adoption.

One proposed amendment is intended to give the legislature power to create new countles and change the boundaries of existing counties. Evidently by oversight, the constitution makes no provision for this important matter, and no one will doubt that this power should be given. Every one will doubtless vote for this amendment.

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valid objection to this amendment, while the reasons for it are vital.

The other amendment provides for the assessment of the net proceeds of mines by the state board of equalization, instead of this power being exercised by the various county assessors as at present. There is always a danger, when the taxing of the net proceeds of mines is left to the individual county assessors, that some sort of the ceeis of mines is left to the individual county assessors, that some sort of influence will be brought to bear on these assessors by the great companies that operate the mines, to secure an assessment so low that the companies do not bear any where near their just proportion of the total taxes of the respective counties. In some instances it has occurred that the assessor is an employe of the mining company, or that he is subject to a sort of local feeling of friendliness for it. And he is influenced thereby to make the assessment of the net proceeds of the mines altogether too low. In the same way, a sentiment of unfriendliness for a mining corporation may exist in a county seat, and under this fifuece the assessor may show a tendency to place

county seat, and under this iffuece the assessor may show a tendency to place the assessment of these companies altogether too high. A serious lack of uniformity is almost certain to result from the present system.

The object of the proposed amendment is to remove this branch of taxation from the danger of local and personal influence, by placing the power to make the assessment in the hands of the state board of equalization. This board consists of men of high class and strict integrity: two of the four being from one political party and two from the other. As the board can not possibly become subject to local pre-

Another amendment has to do with the state tax rate. As the provision for taxation now stands, the rate is eight mills for sate and state school purposes, with the proviso that when the assessed valuation of the state shall reach \$200,000,000, the rate shall be automatically reduced to five mills. It is altogether likely that this assessed valuation will be reached within the next two years; and the result of the automatic lowering of the rate would be a serious crippling of the state and its institutions, by the violent reduction of its revenue, which is now about \$1,300,000, to \$1,000,000 for state and state school purposes. This cutting off of nearly a fourth of the revenue would work an irreparable injury to the state and its institutions including the schools. The proposed amendment provides that this reduction shall not take place until the assessed valuation reaches \$400,000,000. It further provides that the eight mill tax shall be divided as follows: Four and one-half mills on each dollar of valuation for general state purposes; three mills for district school purposes, and one-half mill for high school purposes. The alm of this amendment is to keep the revenue of the state sufficiently high to support its various departments and institutions, and to provide for the equitable division of this revenue be Another amendment has to do with

institutions, and to provide for the equitable division of this revenue between general state and state school purposes. There appears to be no valid objection to this amendment, while the reasons for it are sited.





He hands her Merry Widow Chocolates.

Upon arriving at his home to spend the evening.

She serves him McDonald's Pure Cocoa.

Thoughtful young man-considerate-evincing desire to please. She manifests a quality of domesticity which surely he perceives—wisdom in selecting the best made cocoa-frugal in using that which goes twice as far because of double strength; domestic in that she knows how to make it tempting-gracious in executing the clever idea so delightfully

This can only lead to one thing--home happiness.

judice or sentiment, and therefore can not be influenced by such sentiment to make discrimination for or against any not be influenced by such sentiment to make discrimination for or against any mining corporation, the adoption of the proposed amendment will secure uniformity and fairness in the taxing of the net proceeds of mines throughout the state, which will be well nigh impossible so long as the power of making these assessments is left in the hands of the various county assessors. For while I believe that all of thee assessors are above any direct attempt to influence their work, yet no man whose work is purely local is absolutely free from being influenced by a strong local sentiment. It is confidently believed that absolute fairness and uniformity will be secured by placing this power in the hands of a body of men constituted as is the state board of equalization, under the law. Thesefore I am strongly in favor of this amendment. JOHN C. CUTLER, Oct. 31, 1908. Governor.

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